A NEW ANTHURIUM FROM ARGENTINA

Alex D. Hawkes

Included in a collection of plants recently received from the Argentine for identification and study at The New York Botanical Garden were three members of the Araceae: the cosmopolitan Pistia stratiotes L., Synandrospadix vermitoxicus (Griseb.) Engl., and a dwarf species of Anthurium which is evidently undescribed.

We take great pleasure in naming this interesting little plant for its discoverer, Dr. America del Pilar Rodrigo, of La Plata, Argentina.

ANTHURIUM RODRIGOI Hawkes, sp. nov.

Herba terrestris, erecta, parva; rhizoma abbreviata; caudiculo brevi; foliorum lamina elliptico-oblonga usque ad elliptica, acuta vel leviter acuminata, coriacea; petiolo brevi, terete vel leviter conduplicato, crasse ad basin; nervis prominis, adscendentis; pedunculorum foliae aequante vel excedente, erecto, terete; spatha erecta, coriacea sagittato-lanceolata, margine undulato, ad apicem obtuso et conduplicato; spadice erecto, cylindrico, ad apicem attenuato; floribus quadratis.

Terrestrial, erect herb, small for the genus. Rhizome very abbreviated, obscured by numerous fleshy slightly villous roots up to 5 mm in diameter. Stem ca. 2 cm high. Leaves 14.5-19 cm long, rather coriaceous, elliptic-oblong to elliptic, acute to slightly acuminate, 5-6 cm wide near middle, with very undulate margins; petiole very short (1-1.5 cm long and 3-5 mm thick), apparently terete or slightly conduplicate, with a small thickening at the base of the blade; base of leaf equal on each side, very slightly cordate, rounded; median vein strongly raised in the back, 3 mm broad at base, with secondary veins arcuate and ascending and mostly 8 in number. Peduncle erect, terete, equalling or exceeding the leaves, 17.5-19 cm high, 5-6 mm thick near base, narrowing to 2.5 mm at base of spathe, longitudinally furrowed when dry. Spathe erect, ca. 4.5-6.5 cm long, 2 cm wide at base, evidently coriaceous, slightly embracing the peduncle about 3 mm below the base of the spadix, sagittate-lanceolate, undulate on the margins, somewhat plicate when dry, the apex curled, obtuse, and slightly conduplicate. Spadix rigidly erect, more than 4.5 cm long, 6-9 mm in diameter near base, cylindrical, narrowing slightly toward the tip, reddish-brown when dry, truncate at apex. Flowers quadrate, 1 mm in diameter.

TYPE, A.P.Rodrigo 2690, in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden, collected at Enrique Urien, in the Departamento de Tapenaga, of the Argentine Chaco, in November 1940.

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MICONIA ESPINOSANA SP. NOV.

H. A. Gleason

Miconia Espinosana Gleason, sp. nov. Sect. Amblyarrhena. Caules juniores glabri, leviter 4-sulcati. Petioli glabri, 1--2 cm. longi. Laminae lanceolatae, acuminatae, integrae, basi obtusae, utrinque glabrae vel juniores leviter furfuraceae, 3-nerviae. Panicula late ramosa pyramidalis; flores 5-meri verisimiliter longe pedicellati, pedicellis propriis 1 mm. longis. Hypanthium carnosum poculiforme, ad torum 4.7 mm. longum, glabrum. Calycis tubus 0.8 mm. productus; lobi late oblongo-ovati, rotundati, a toro 2.8 mm. longi; dentes exteriores adpressi, triangulari-acuminati, lobos fere aequantes. Petala valde inequilatera, obovata, 8.5 mm. longa, alba. Stamina isomorpha; filamenta glabra, 4.3 mm. longa; antherae oblongae, 4.3 mm. longae, 4-loculares, poro ventro-terminali dehiscentes; connectivum simplex. Ovarium semi-inferum; stylus 11 mm. longus, minutissime puberulus; stigma paullo dilatatum, truncatum.

Type, Espinosa 2147, collected between Chilla and Guanazán, northern Zaruma, Ecuador, at an altitude of 2400 m., and deposited in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. The open panicle, with comparatively few and large flowers on long pedicels jointed near the summit, and the pubescent style at once suggest a kinship with a group of fifteen other species of the northern Andes. Ten of these have been described recently; M. floribunda, grandiflora, majalis, macrantha, and sanguinea appear in Cogniaux's Monograph. Among these fifteen, M. inanis Cogn. & Gl. most nearly approaches M. Espinosana, but differs in considerably smaller flowers, much shorter calyx-lobes, and glandular filaments.

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